The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6300 號百三千六第 光緒戊寅年正月初七日 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1878. 五拜禮 號八月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 6, HANS, German bark, 312, Le Moult, Chefoo 31st January, Vermicelli and Beans.—WIEDER & Co.

February 6, HERMANN, German bark, 484, C. H. Davidson, Bangkok 3rd January, Timber and Salt.—CAPTAIN.

February 7, YOUNG SIAM, Siamese ship, 701, Benedictsen, Bangkok October 23rd, Rice.—KIEN-TYE-LOONG.

February 7, TITAN, American ship, 1,229, Berry, Nagasaki 1st February, Coal.—RUSSELL & Co.

February 7, COMET, American ship, 1,150, Norris, San Francisco 19th Dec., General.—KWONG-TYE-CHEONG.

February 7, PAULINE, Brit. bark, 472, Tyrer, Kobe 26th Jan., Rice.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

February 7, MARCIA, British steamer, 1,060 Broker, Saigon 1st February, Rice.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 7TH.

Papa, German bark, for Whampoa.
Hans, German bark, for Whampoa.
W. Cores de Vries, British str., for Swatow.
Alalanta, German steamer, for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

February 7, TEUCER, Brit. str., for Shanghai.
February 7, DOUGLAS, British steamer, for East Coast.
February 7, SINDH, French str., for Saigon and Marseilles.
February 7, DANUBE, British steamer, for Bangkok.
February 7, ZANZIBAR, Brit. str., for Saigon.
February 7, EMUY, Spanish str., for Manila.
February 7, TIBER, French steamer, for Yokohama.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hans*, from Chefoo:—
4 Chinese.

Per *Comet*, from San Francisco:—
280 Chinese.

Per *Marcia*, str., from Saigon:—
4 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Sindh*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles:—For Saigon.—Revs. Joly and Gonot, and Mr. Joret. For Singapore.—Madame A. Burkhan and Mr. de Aguila and 1 Chinese. For Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Bosman. For Marseilles.—Viscount G. d'Arnoux, Mr. and Mrs. Thebaud, child, and servant, Mrs. Castelli, child, and servant, Revs. Gonzales and P. Heroe, Messrs. Pye, Leyburn, Young, Burchard, Kaneraburo, Tadamassa, Tadeske, Handjiro, Kasudjiro, Masakitchi Hiroski, C. M. Djee, Ruhery, Rumors, W. Turner, Ching-ying-ling, Sjo Nai, Tu-ming, and 1 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The American ship *Titan* reports left Nagasaki on 1st February, and had rainy weather throughout.

The British steamship *Marcia* reports left Saigon on 1st February, and had fine weather until the 4th instant, then bad weather to port.

The British bark *Pauline* reports left Kobe on 26th January. The first part of the passage fine weather, the latter part very dirty weather.

The American ship *Comet* reports left San Francisco on 19th December, and had light variable winds throughout. Six Chinamen died on the passage.

The German bark *Hermann* reports left Bangkok on 3rd January, and had strong N.E. monsoon under the Shoals, then light winds to the Luzon Coast. From the Pratas Shoal to port heavy gales.

The Siamese ship *Young Siam* reports left Bangkok on 23rd October, and experienced calms and contrary winds throughout the whole passage. Put into the Bontasin Harbour, south part of Celebes, on the 9th December for water and provisions.

The German bark *Hans* reports left Chefoo on 31st Jan., and had a strong N.N.W. wind at 9 degrees below zero; the harbour of Chefoo was full of ice. From Shantung to Chusan Islands light variable winds from the North and East. At that Island the wind changed from calm to S.W., with a strong double reefed topsail breeze to the West, blowing hard, with thick, rainy weather until reaching the Lammocks on the evening of the 5th instant; from thence to port light winds from the East and North.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Livingstone	Amoy	Dec. 20
Jubilee	Hongkong	Dec. 20
Egeria (s.)	Hongkong	Dec. 20

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

David	Antwerp	May 11
Chandos	Cardiff	May. 15
Cygnus	Cardiff	May 29
Henry Lippot	New York	June 18
Northampton	Baltimore	July 2
Tiger	Naples	July 17
Regulus	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Mosa Glen	Penarth	Aug. 14
Patrie	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Felix Mendelssohn	London	Aug. 19
Hotspur	Antwerp	Aug. 22
Globe	Deal	Aug. 29
Andreas	Hamburg	Sept. 3
Cashmere	Cardiff	Sept. 6
Hoola	Flu g Roads	Sept. 7
G. F. Muntz	Newport	Sept. 17
F. J. Carleton	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Fidelio	Hamburg	Sept. 23
Harkaway	London	Sept. 25
Maria Bavano	Penarth	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 29
River Lagan	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Berths	London	Oct. 2
Forest Belle	Cardiff	Oct. 3
Empire	Newport	Oct. 4
Elcano	Cardiff	Oct. 8
Kaiser	Cardiff	Oct. 9
Wega	Cardiff	Oct. 16
Ocean	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Anna Bertha	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Benedicta	San Francisco	Oct. 25
Lodore	London	Nov. 1
Elizabeth Childs	Hamburg	Nov. 2
Johann Smidt	Cuxhaven	Nov. 3
Elizabeth Ostle	Antwerp	Nov. 7
Jettie	Penarth	Nov. 20
Lorne (s.)	London	Nov. 26
Minna	Falmouth	Nov. 29
Nourmahal	London	Nov. 29
Moray (s.)	Glasgow	Nov. 30
Glengaber	Flushing	Dec. 1
Devana	London	Dec. 3
Otto	Hamburg	Dec. 3
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Dec. 13
Sultan	Cardiff	Dec. 19
Kwangtung (s.)	Aberdeen	Dec. 21
Glenroy (s.)	London	Dec. 25

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
At noon,
Sundry Goods.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [19

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THROUGH lapse of time, the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Foochow, 1st January, 1878. [1m149

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. PIGOU, WILKS, and LAURENCE, Limited, Gunpowder Manufacturers, of Dartford and Battle, their SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG and CHINA.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [230

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from This Day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1488

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS,
ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS,
BY
WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO.,
Late Manager of the Novelty Iron Works, Hongkong.

WM. DUNPHY.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1877. [3m1810

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE SKELTON YUILL is authorised to SIGN our FIRM from this date.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [1251

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [42

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [6m1623

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878. [3m74

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1877. [84

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1878. [124

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY hitherto held by Mr. WILLIAM O. HOWLAND to Sign our Firm per procuration is hereby WITHDRAWN.

WILLIAMS & Co.
Swatow, January 8th, 1878. [1m148

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....650,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.,
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1877.
91

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£800,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£110,000.
Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.

Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1813

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 545.

APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of SECRETARY to the Municipal Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, residing North of the Yang-king-pang, will be received up to the 15th February, 1878, and should be addressed to the CHAIRMAN of the COUNCIL.

The Pay and Allowances attaching to the Appointment are:—Pay, Shanghai Taels 4,000 per Annum, with Residence unfurnished, Medical attendance, and an Allowance of Shanghai Taels Twenty per month in lieu of Fuel and Gas.

J. HART,
Chairman.
Council Room, 17, Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, 27th December, 1877. [335

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The DIVIDEND at the Rate of 3 %, or $2.25 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY, the 28th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1878. [217

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand for SALE every description of COAL at MODERATE PRICES.

Mr. AH YON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JACK, at 80, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, January 1st, 1878. [83

INTIMATIONS.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER THE COMPANIES' ORDINANCE, 1865.

CAPITAL $500,000 IN 5,000 SHARES OF $100 EACH (FULLY PAID UP).

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | W. REINERS, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq. | LAI YUK SUN (of the Yow-loong Hong).
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.

MANAGER.
H. DICKIE, Esq.

GENERAL AGENTS.
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITOR.
WM. H. BRERETON, Esq.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the present Proprietors the PROPERTY, INTEREST, and GOODWILL of the CHINA SUGAR REFINERY at East Point, which for the past five years has been managed under the direction of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON and COMPANY, comprising the LAND and BUILDINGS, occupied by the Refinery, and the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK-IN-TRADE thereon, and of carrying on the Business of a Sugar Refinery in all its branches, for which complete facilities are now afforded not only in the Ground and Premises, Plant and Machinery referred to, but in the valuable Business and Connection possessed by the present Owners.

The above-mentioned Premises comprise, firstly, that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, in Hongkong registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 231, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, known as the Mint Premises; and those adjoining PIECES of GROUND, registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 470, 471, 515, 524, 593, and 748, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, and the PLANT, MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS, VACUUM PANS, FURNITURE, FITTINGS, and APPLIANCES now used by the China Sugar Refinery; secondly, that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND in Hongkong aforesaid, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, registered in the Land Office as Section A of Marine Lot No. 52, with the MESSUAGES and BUILDINGS thereon, being the remainder of the Premises comprising the said Refinery; and, thirdly, the STOCK-IN-TRADE, EXTRA PLANT, MACHINERY, GOODS, and CHATTELS, which are or will be in and about the said Premises and belonging to the Owners on the 28th day of February instant. All the described Premises have been agreed to be sold to the Company by contract in writing dated the 22nd day of January, 1878, made between the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION of the first part, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. of the second part, and the above-named COMMITTEE for and on behalf of the Company of the third part; whereby it was agreed that without any further sanction or confirmation of or by the Company or the Shareholders, the Premises firstly and secondly mentioned should be absolutely made over to the Company for the aggregate sum of $425,000, made up as follows:—For the Premises, firstly mentioned, the sum of $300,000 to be paid to the first-mentioned party; for the Premises secondly mentioned, the sum of $125,000 to be paid to the second mentioned party. And as to the thirdly named Premises the price payable for the same to the first named party, to be ascertained by a valuation to be made on the 28th February instant, the value thereof being now roughly estimated at $100,000.

Mr. DICKIE, under whose able management the Works have been placed in their present efficient state, has offered his services to the Company as Manager, which have been accepted. Although it has been in contemplation for some years past to transfer the Property and Business of the present Proprietors to a Public Company, it was not thought prudent to do so until by such an experience of the working of the Concern as has been gained during the last three years, its future success should be assured.

The present Proprietors are prepared to hand over the Property and Business to the Company in a state of complete efficiency on the First of March next, and arrangements are being made to commence full work on that date.

The Business of the Company will be conducted by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., as General Agents, assisted by a Consulting Committee.

It is intended that the whole of the Capital shall be called up as follows:—
$25 per Share on allotment or within 10 days thereafter.
$75 per Share on 1st day of March, 1878, or within 10 days thereafter.

All calls unpaid after these dates shall bear interest at 12 per cent. per annum.

The surplus Capital after payment of the Purchase Money of the Property as above-mentioned, estimated at about $75,000, will be available for working the Business of the Company.

One half of the Shares have already been subscribed; the remainder are offered to the public. Applications for Shares, which should be in the annexed Form, will be received by the General Agents, up to the 20th day of February, 1878.

Form of Application for Shares above referred to.

Hongkong, day of 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
To Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to and agree to pay the first Call of Dollars Twenty-five per Share, within ten days after allotment, and also the subsequent Calls of $75, and to subscribe the Articles of Association, whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Blank forms of Application for Shares may be had at the Office of the General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [256

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles. [481,775

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [15

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.

By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1877. [421

AUCTIONS.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya,

THIS DAY,
the 8th February, 1878, at Noon,—
An Invoice of Handsome Crystal Hanging LAMPS, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 Lights, for Oil and Gas; Hall LAMPS, LUSTRES, &c. &c.
TABLE and PENKNIVES, JAPANESE CABINETS, LACQUERED BOXES, FANCY BASKETS, TOYS, SILK SCARVES, &c., &c.
10 Cases MADEIRA.
Also,
10 Double Barreled Pin and Centre Fire FOWING PIECES.
100 Long and Short ENFIELD RIFLES, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [278

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. MCEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. to Sell at Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,
the 9th February, 1878, at 12 o'clock Noon, at their Premises, Praya,—
SUNDRY SAILS,
saved from the Wreck of the American Schooner "FLORENCE BAILIE."

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [292

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Staff-Commander DIXON, R.N., to Sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,
the 15th day of February, 1878, at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Residence, No. 1, Lower Mosque Terrace,
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BEDROOM SUITES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, TABLES, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, HEARTHRUGS, DINNER, DESSERT, and BREAKFAST SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, &c., &c.

And
ONE PIANO.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after THURSDAY, the 14th inst.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1878. [286

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on a date hereafter to be mentioned,—
The British Barque,
"ALPHINGTON,"
of 326 Tons Register, or of about 6,000 piculs Carrying Capacity, with all her TACKLE, APPAREL, and INVENTORY.

The Vessel was built under Lloyds' special survey at Berwick-on-Tweed in 1856. Classed 12 years A1 at Lloyds, and continued in 1868 A1 for 8 years. She was re-metalled over felt in London in July, 1875.

TERMS.—One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid on fall of the hammer, the remainder upon transfer being effected. The Vessel is at Purchaser's risk immediately after fall of hammer.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1878. [183

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
PERAMBULATORS.
ICE PITCHERS.
SADDLES.
BRIDLES.
WHIPS.
SPURS.
HORSE BRUSHES.
SADDLE CLOTHS.
GIRTHS.
LETTS'S DIARIES with ANGLO-CHINESE CALANDAR for 1878.
COIR MATS.
SCARVES, in the Newest Styles.
SHIRTS, in the Newest Styles.
COLLARS, in the Newest Styles.
IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS.
HAVANA CIGARS.
TAUCHNITZ NOVELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 26th January, 1878. [45

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
ESTABLISHED 1865.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
DISPENSING CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
IMPORTER of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PATENT MEDICINES, and TOILET REQUISITES.
MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF AERATED WATERS.
PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED
in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia.
SHIP AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS supplied and refitted.
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.
N.B.—All business communications should be addressed VICTORIA DISPENSARY. [85

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address care of HOOTYLOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1877. [742

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the Fourteenth day of February next, at THREE o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1877.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1878. [253

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Notice is hereby given that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the Fourth to the Fourteenth day of February next (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1878. [254

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, Victoria, at HALF-PAST Two o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 15th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1877.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1878. [190

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, CLUB CHAMBERS, on MONDAY, 18th February, 1878, at 2 P.M. (instead of as previously advertised), for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1877, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th inst., both days included.

By Order of the Board,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1878. [259

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The NINTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 18th February next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the year 1877, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Hongkong, January 26th, 1878. [223

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 18th February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
Hongkong, January 26th, 1878. [224

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1877. [tf1

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to
BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1877. [53

FOR SALE.
Ex "CITY OF PEKING."

AMERICAN HAMS and BACON, best quality, MESS BEEF and PORK, Half Barrels; DUTCH HERRINGS, 12½ Tin; DUTCH CHEESE, DUTCH SOUR KROUT in Stone Jars, AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON, BROWN and WHITE BEANS, &c.

J. F. SCHEEFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878. [tf134

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'S CLARETS, at $12, $10, $7, $6, $5½, and $4½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
SHERRIES, at $10½, $9, $8½, and $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $13 PER CASE OF 2 DOZEN PINTS.
CHAMPAGNE, at $12 PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
HOCK, at $8½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
BRANDIES, *** and ***, at $6½, $7½, $9, and $10½ PER CASE OF 1 DOZEN QUARTS.
WACHTER'S CHAMPAGNE,
AS SUPPLIED TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
$18 PER DOZEN QUARTS.
Detailed Price Lists on application to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [14

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON AND CO.,
WESTERN WORKS,
SHEFFIELD,
Manufacturers of the highest class
ENGINEER'S CAST STEEL, FILES, TOOLS, CUTLERY, &c.
SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA,
HARRIS, GOODWIN AND CO.,
HONGKONG and SHANGHAI,
who will always carry a large Stock of Files, Cutlery, and other Goods.
[3m1348

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1876
PRICE TEN DOLLARS.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, February, 1877.

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL FLOWER and VEGETABLE SHOW will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS on FRIDAY, the 22nd, and SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

ADMISSION.
FIRST DAY.....ONE DOLLAR.
SECOND DAY.....FIFTY CENTS.
Payment at the Gates, or Tickets may be had of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Any information required by intending Exhibitors can be obtained by applying to

W. M. B. ARTHUR,
Honorary Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [288

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [293

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"ARGYLL"
D. Scott, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [289

TO LET.

SMALL GODOWN in DUDDELL STREET. Apply to
KYLE AND BAIN,
Ice House.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [1m290

FOR SALE, TWO BOATS; GIG, 25 ft. by 4 ft. 10 in.; and DINGY, 17 ft. by 4 ft. 1 in.; with the necessary Oars, Sails, Masts, Boathooks, Rowlocks, Gratings, Yolkines, Cushions, Awning, Awning Stanchions, &c., &c.; together with a Pair of DAVITS with Blocks, Falls, and Slings. For view, apply at the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 8th February, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICERS, 74TH HIGHLANDERS, will not hold themselves RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by their Messman, HING KEE.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [275

WANTED, by the ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT, a MAGAZINE FOREMAN, a FOREMAN of GENERAL STORES, and a MASTER ARTIFICER.

For the Office of Magazine Foreman preference would be given to those having had some previous acquaintance with the custody and care of Gunpowder.

For the Post of Foreman of General Stores preference would be given to Candidates who, having served in the Army or Navy, understand the care and preservation of Military and Naval Stores.

For the appointment of Master Artificer, Candidates should be first-class Carpenters, and have a general knowledge of other trades; be able to read, write, and keep accounts; and be prepared to take the direction, under the orders of the Officers of the Department, of the following trades:—

Carpenters, Painters, Smiths, Collar-makers, Tinmen, Coopers.

The pay for each of the above appointments is fixed at 48s. (forty-eight shillings) per week to cover all extra time.

Applications, accompanied by Testimonials, will be received by me up to 4 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th instant.

By Order of the Colonel Commanding the Troops in China and Straits Settlements.

J. MOORE, A.C.G.,
Commissary-General of Ordnance, China.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [285

WANTED, by a Gentleman of 14 years' experience in China, a SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER or AGENT in any one of the Treaty Ports of China or Japan. Address C. D. K., Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1878. [1m147

A CARD.

DR. W. C. EASTLACKE, DENTIST, can be consulted at his rooms, No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE, DAILY, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [1m276

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is now READY to RECEIVE PATIENTS.

No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1877. [19

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1878 is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection.

Notice of any inaccuracies, omissions, objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar of the Supreme Court on or before FRIDAY, the 15th day of February, A.D. 1878, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.

It is further notified, that no person whose name is on the List as a Juror will be excused from service on the ground of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification shall have been duly proved, at or before the time above specified.

C. B. PLUNKET,
Registrar.
[1d269]

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

NOTICE.

Office of the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in Liquidation.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th instant.

Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant inclusive.

By Order, RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, 2nd October, 1877. [44

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.

Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $35,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [36

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

GREAT SUCCESS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST PERFORMANCE OF

THE FAMOUS MERRY MAKERS
AT THE
CITY HALL,
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) EVENING,
9th February, 1878.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

EVERYTHING NEW.

NOTHING REPEATED.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—TWO DOLLARS.

Tickets may be had and Seats secured at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where a Plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8.30, to commence at 9 P.M. precisely. Chairs may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON NORTON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878. [294

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

PRIVATE AMATEUR THEATRICALS
IN AID OF THE
CITY HALL.

ON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11TH,
Will be repeated by Special Request the Comedy of
"STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

Tickets may be had from any of the Committee, at TWO DOLLARS each.

No Tickets will be sold at the Doors.

COMMITTEE.
Commander Sir WILLIAM WISEMAN, Bart. R.N.
Captain MOORE-LANE, 28th Regiment.
JOHN M. FORBES, Jun., Es

NOW READY FOR SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1878.
(With which is incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY")

This Comprehensive Work, now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, has been compiled from the BEST and MOST RELIABLE SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it COMPLETE in EVERY RESPECT.

It contains:—

THE DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CANTON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WHAMPOA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR MACAO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PAKHOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HOIHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SWATOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR AMOY.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FORMOSA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR FOOCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WENCHOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NINGPO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SHANGHAI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHINKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR KIUKIANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR WUHU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANKOW.
THE DIRECTORY FOR CHEFOO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TAKU.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TIENTSIN.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NEWCHWANG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PEKING.
THE DIRECTORY FOR TOKIO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NIIGATA.
THE DIRECTORY FOR NAGASAKI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HIOGO.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAKODATE.
THE DIRECTORY FOR PHILIPPINES.
THE DIRECTORY FOR SAIGON.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HAIPHONG.
THE DIRECTORY FOR HANOI.
THE DIRECTORY FOR BANGKOK
THE DIRECTORY FOR SINGAPORE

With brief descriptions of Hongkong and the Treaty Ports of China, Japan, and the Philippines.

It also includes a mass of useful information in addition to that usually found in works of the kind.

The larger Directory contains the different Treaties and Conventions made by China and Japan with foreign countries, together with various Acts, Ordinances, and Regulations relating to Commerce and Shipping.

It is further embellished with a Chromo-lithograph of a

PLAN of VICTORIA, HONGKONG;
THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE of SIGNALS in use at the PEAK;

Also of the various HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);
and
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, &c.

The Directory for 1878 contains several new features and improvements, and will be found as complete as possible.

The Chronicle and Directory is the only publication of its kind for China and Japan, and it will be found invaluable in all Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

It is published in two forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
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HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT THE
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.

Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,
the
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
containing the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS
of the Fortnight.

The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1878.

THE practice of mixing paddy with rice indulged in by dealers at Saigon, to which our correspondent at that port calls attention, urgently requires a check. He points out that the buyers in Hongkong and China are not particular as to the quality and as a consequence they are greatly imposed upon. The grain shipped for this port contains a mixture of from forty to fifty per cent. of paddy, while that despatched to Java contains a proportion of only fifteen to twenty per cent of paddy. The reason is simple: the merchants of Java refuse to accept a half and half mixture as good rice. There is no reason why merchants here should allow the imposition; if they made a decided stand against it the Saigon dealers would be compelled to give up the practice. It is much to be regretted that dealers in produce will not observe strict honesty in their transactions. The mixing of paddy with rice is on a par with the mixture of dust and dead leaves with the tea by the Chinese, and the adulteration with China clay and other ingredients of their cotton goods by Lancashire manufacturers. Against such practices merchants should resolutely set their faces, for there is no doubt that if suffered at all the evil grows rapidly. For instance, the amount of paddy mixed with the Saigon rice was at first trifling, but it would appear to have increased, little by little, until it is nearly half paddy. The merchants here and the consumers are the sufferers now, but in the long run the Saigon dealers are likely to find that they will gain nothing by their departure from straightforward dealing. Saigon rice will fall into disrepute, and when the supply of both Siamese and Japanese rice is abundant the Saigon dealers will be likely to find the Chinese market closed to their grain. Honesty is the best policy in every case, and it would be more prudent, as well as more honourable, to sell paddy as such, and not mix it with the superior grain. The matter is one that deserves the consideration of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce as well as that of Saigon.

REUTER has, it will be seen on reference to another column, favoured us with some important information, but unfortunately there is a great want of connection in the items of news supplied. Thus, while we are apprised that the Greeks have captured Dhomoko, we have heard nothing positively of a Grecian declaration of war against Turkey. It is true that a recent telegram stated that the Greek Chamber had passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, and that the act was tantamount to a declaration of war, but without further information we could scarcely leap to the conclusion that hostilities were so closely impending as has really proved to be the case. However, it is clear that war has broken out between the Greeks and the Turks, and that the former are aiding the Thessalians in their revolt. Dhomoko (or Thaumaco as it is more generally called in the maps) is a small town on the frontier of Thessaly, and its capture is a proof that the Greeks have marched across the border in force. Now that the armistice has been concluded between Russia and Turkey, the Porte will have an opportunity of crushing this new foe. The moment selected by the Greeks to commence hostilities seems to us to be particularly ill-chosen for the success of their arms. The progress of this new struggle will be watched with great interest by all onlookers.

The political situation, in the meantime, appears to be growing daily more critical, while the Eastern Question is as far off solution as ever. Most of the Powers have, it is stated, responded to the invitation of Austria to hold a Conference at Vienna, but Russia holds aloof, doubtless for good reasons of her own. She is not prepared, we imagine, to allow the other Powers to snatch the fruits of victory from her, and will not go to the Conference for fear England, France, and Austria should prove inimical to her claims. In this light we read her refusal to attend the proposed conclave at Vienna. To add to the difficulties which attend any settlement of the quarrel between the Porte and Russia which can be satisfactory to the latter, Roumania is showing signs of a desire to have a voice in the question. Prince CHARLES is evidently not quite content to be a passive and obedient tool of the Russian Government. Russia has long wanted to retain that portion of Bessarabia of which she was deprived by the Treaty of 1841, and doubtless hopes to secure it in the settlement to be arrived at now. At all events, she must have advanced pretensions to this territory, for the latest telegram says that Roumania opposes the Russian claim to Roumanian Bessarabia. If the allies fail to agree upon the division of the expected spoil, how is it likely that the Powers who are interested in the Eastern Question can agree with the Czar upon the terms he demands from Turkey as the price of peace? Nothing is impossible, of course, and by a concession here and a concession there, with small regard for the interests of the SULTAN, some agreement may perhaps yet be arrived at, but it cannot be doubted that Her MAJESTY's Government are preparing for a different result.

We are requested to state that the officers of the Royal Naval Hospital did not attend the Royal Naval Ball as guests, as many were led to suppose by the arrangements the Committee thought fit to make, but as hosts.

The British steamer *Morvia*, Captain Broker, which arrived here last evening from Saigon, reports that the British steamer *Strathairly*, Captain Cassup, was to have left on the 1st instant two hours after the *Morvia*. She passed a British full-rigged ship yesterday off Ply Island, bound for Hongkong.

The Siamese bark *Young Siam*, Captain Benedictsen, arrived here yesterday morning, and anchored off Green Island. She has been 126 days coming from Bangkok, having experienced calms and dead head winds throughout the whole passage. On the 9th December the captain put into Bonthmin Harbour for water and provisions.

The home papers record the death of Major George King, governor of Malta Military Prison, at Malta, in his fifty-seventh year. The deceased officer obtained his commission as ensign in the 55th Foot by purchase, Oct. 19, 1838, and shortly afterwards proceeded to the East Indies. He served with the 55th Regiment in the first China expedition, and was present at Amoy, Chusan, Chinhai (including the repulse of the night attack), Chefoo, Woosung, Shanghai, and Chinkiang. He became captain, by purchase, Nov. 5, 1847, and served in the Eastern campaign up to October, 1854, including the battle of the Alma and siege of Sebastopol, for which he received the medal with two clasps and the Turkish medal.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, at the Wellington Barracks, before Mr. Russell, Coroner, and a jury composed of Messrs. G. Raynard, H. Wicking, and A. dos Remedios, on the body of James Kelly, a private in Her Majesty's 74th Highlanders.—James MacDonald said—I am a private in the 74th Highlanders. I know the deceased. His name was James Kelly. He was a native of Fifeshire, aged about thirty years. I last saw him alive at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was then sitting upon his bed. I saw that he was looking ill. He was lying upon his left side. I could scarcely hear him breathe. At five o'clock he was removed to hospital. He was then dead.—William Campbell, Surgeon of the 74th Highlanders, said he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and the cause of death was heart disease.—A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Another naval officer who took part in the China war of 1840 is dead. Admiral J. V. Fletcher has died at Reading, aged seventy-six. The deceased entered the Royal Navy in February, 1814, and served in the final operations on the French coast prior to the peace of 1815. As midshipman of the *Rhin* he assisted at the capture of two men-of-war and fourteen merchant vessels at Corrijon, on the coast of Britany; and in the China war of 1840 he served as commander of the *Wellesley*. He was mentioned in despatches for his services at the capture of the island of Chusan, for his zealous exertions at the capture of Tycookton and Chusapee, and for his conduct in superintending the landing of the forces at the capture of Wantong, in January, 1841. He was present at the taking of Canton; and in the operations against Amoy was for two days detached in the *Nemesis* steamer, in which vessel he completely disabled the guns on every battery on the north-east and south-west sides of the bay and the fortified island at the entrance, and when the town was assaulted by our troops he afforded them the co-operation of a party of seamen who had landed under his command. Admiral Fletcher was promoted to captain for the China war, and became a retired rear-admiral in July, 1861; vice-admiral, April, 1866; and admiral, October, 1872.

POLICE COURT.

7th February.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

CUTTING FLOWERS.

Yung Tak Fun was charged by Foo Acheong, a gardner, with cutting flowers at the Government Gardens.—Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENIES.

Chan Ammi, a shoemaker, was brought up on remand, charged with stealing an ulster coat from the Hongkong Hotel.

Sergeant Bremner said that he had made inquiries relative to the coat, but was unable to find any clue to it. The prisoner was charged some time since as a suspicious character.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to three months' imprisonment with hard labour as a rogue and vagabond.

Lam Ashun was charged with stealing an umbrella from on board the steamer *Douglas*.—He was fined forty shillings, in default six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

BEFORE CHARLES MAY, ESQ.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Chan Ayan was brought up, on remand, charged by Inspector Mackie with stealing four umbrellas from the Sam-Hing shop in the Queen's-road.

Pun-shun-hu said he was the master of the Sam-Hing shop. On the 30th ultimo three of his shopmen were busy with some customers. Suddenly one of them called out "thief." Witness immediately looked and saw a man run away. He followed the prisoner, who was stopped by a Chinese constable. Witness picked up the umbrellas, which the prisoner dropped whilst running away.

Four previous convictions were proved against the prisoner, and he was now committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

OSAKA.

An educational museum and library will shortly be opened in the grounds of the Normal school in Osaka.

Mr. Godni, proprietor of the indigo factory in Osaka, is going to establish the same firm in England.

Sumitomo, a large merchant in Osaka, has received permission to open a bank with a capital of 150,000 yen.

According to a notification issued, on the 25th instant, by Mr. Okuma, Finance Minister, a thirty-second National Bank has been founded, with a capital of 130,000 yen, at No. 14, Kitabamacho, Osaka. Bank notes of the respective values of 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 yen will be issued on the 1st February.—*Japan Gazette.*

NAGASAKI.

The new building, Okurscho, recently erected for the Finance Department, has been completed, at a total cost of yen 15,000; a further sum of yen 3,000 being afterwards expended for carpets alone.

The Chinese frigate *Hai-hon* steamed out of harbour on the 16th ult. for Shanghai. Nagasaki remains still unrepresented by the English Navy, Kobe is in the same condition, the *Modeste* in Yokohama being the only English man-of-war in Japan now, the general desire appearing to be to concentrate them further South.

On the 24th ult. a serious collision occurred between a considerable number of liberty men on shore from the Chinese frigate *Hai-hon*, and the native police, several of whom, in their endeavours to quell the disturbance, were seriously injured. The affair terminated, however, in the arrest of about twenty Chinamen, two of whom were flogged the next day on board the frigate, receiving thirty and twenty blows, in the presence of several Japanese police officers, who attended to witness the castigation.—*Rising Sun.*

SAIGON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

28th January.

Our market was very firm to the middle of the present month, and dealers were not inclined to reduce their expectations in consequence of a fair demand for China, but latterly prices have fallen a great deal, owing, it is believed, to a great scarcity of money and also to reports about the re-opening of the port of Bangkok for rice shipments. However, our present quotations are still very high, in comparison with those ruling at some neighbouring rice ports. Several cargoes have been bought for Java, and further business for that port would have been transacted had not the telegraphic communication been interrupted. Demands for Singapore and Hongkong show actually a backward movement. To-day the quotation is $2.07 per picul for ordinary cargo for China. The grain is small and unequal and contains the much regretted mixture of 40 to 50 per cent. of paddy. The buyers in Java are not so easy as those in China, better quality grain is despatched to them, and they do not have more than 15 to 20 per cent. of paddy in their rice. Quotation for this last quality is $2.20 per picul.

A few words about this paddy mixture in our grain will not be out of place in this review. There is a great divergence of opinion as to the way to put down such proceedings. Many persons are of opinion that the fault rests with buyers here and at your port. I am convinced that there is some truth in this, but no one can deny that the buyers at your port must alone be blamed for accepting as rice a cargo composed of 50 per cent. paddy. As for the shippers here, they do not seem to take great notice of this unfair proceeding, and if this state of things is allowed to last for some time longer, you will see ere long cargoes of rice mixed with 50 to 75 per cent. of paddy, shipped, bought, and delivered as rice, with the mere mention of first, second, and third quality.

I think that our Chamber of Commerce here should take this matter seriously in hand, and by some decision or other bring back our grain to occupy the position it formerly held. Otherwise our principal article of exportation will lose its value, and this circumstance will naturally cause a great deal of harm to our port and seriously affect its trade.

Our exports since the 1st of January to this day amount to 231,575 piculs.

Mill cleaned rice is in no demand, and is quoted nominally at $3.10 for No. 2 and $3.70 for No. 1 per picul in gunnies of 100 kilos, delivered on board.

Several vessels in harbour have no employment, besides which the approach of the Chinese new year brings business almost to a standstill. For Hongkong 15 cents is offered for steamers, and sailing vessels may fetch 18 cents for Java; it is believed that the orders existing in our market for this last destination can be executed shortly.

In a fortnight the fishing season in the Cambodian lakes will commence. To-day's quotations are:—$4.75 per picul for the Sepat, and the large Cambodian salt fish $5.25 per picul.

The total value of our imports for the year 1877 amounts to $7,311,454, and our exports to $10,218,428.

The Portuguese gunboat *Tejo* anchored in our harbour about a week ago. The M. M. steamer *Tigre* brought us the day before yesterday His E. the Governor of Macao and suite, who will leave shortly for Bangkok in the *Tejo*.

Great interest is felt here in the last telegrams received from Europe, which show that England is determined to take decisive steps regarding the fearful war raging between the Turks and the Russians. The British intervention is viewed in a good light by the French.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[BY SOUTHERN ROUTE.]

LONDON, 5th February.

THE GREEKS IN THE FIELD.

Greek troops have captured Dhomoko.

RUSSIA DECLINES TO TAKE PART IN THE CONFERENCE.

Most of the Powers, with the exception of Russia, have accepted the invitation of Austria to a European Conference.

ROUMANIAN OPPOSITION TO RUSSIAN CLAIMS.

Roumania opposes the claim of Russia to Roumanian Bessarabia.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 28th December, 1877.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

To the influences mentioned in my last as being the absorbents of public attention, the Christmas holidays have since been added. The mode in which these have been celebrated in the south of England is strongly indicative of national prosperity. Drunkenness and rioting have been very general, and a deal of extravagance has been displayed in keeping up the festivities. These appear to me to have taken the form of indulgence in geese and in the exchange of Christmas cards. I was informed on good authority that the Smithfield market was swept of the former at a guinea each, and as for the latter I can testify that the postmen appear to be kept running like the lamplighters of old, nor does there seem any chance of relief until New Year shall have turned.

THE SITUATION.

Lord Beaconsfield went to Windsor on Wednesday to see the Queen. He stayed at the castle all night and returned to town the following morning (yesterday) when he attended a Cabinet Council. *The Times* can say whatever Count Schouvaloff and the Rothschilds may think expedient, but really there is no room to doubt that the Queen and the Prime Minister are bent upon curbing the aggressive action of Russia, and the man must be a fool who cannot see that public feeling in England has not only set in strongly in favour of the Turk but that the conviction has very generally entered people's minds that a war with Russia has become imperative and that to delay it until Turkey shall be destroyed would on our part be suicidal. It is known with certainty that Lord Salisbury heads the Russian party in the Cabinet. His animosity to Lord Beaconsfield on personal grounds has for many years been notorious, and his influence has in consequence been much weakened. Lord Salisbury, it seems, has lately been on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, whose eldest son (the Marquis of Hartington) is the leader of the Opposition. I fancy this visit denotes the conclusion of some arrangement between the two great political parties in Parliament in the shape of some modified demands on Russia, to the end that the Czar may be convinced that the nation is not divided against itself as he seems so fond of supposing. I see no movement being made for the purpose of agitating the country in favour of peace, except by the Peace Society and *The Times*, which, being partly owned by the Rothschilds, naturally supports the Russian foreign stock holder. I am convinced that the Ministry will command a very large majority when they meet Parliament on the 17th proximo, let their object for calling it together so soon be what it may, and I am further convinced that the necessity of curbing Russia is deemed so paramount that, should the present Parliament not afford the Queen the support she desires, she will dissolve it and will have her hand strengthened by an overwhelming majority.

The only chance of peace consists in the British Government convincing the Czar that England is in earnest. Shortly after his arrival in St. Petersburg a deputation from the German Legation waited on him, and in reply to their congratulation he is reported to have used the following expression:—"Europe follows our actions with confidence. England alone seems desirous to exercise pressure on the freedom of our movements. We shall not agree to mediation however, and we are armed against intervention." The simple meaning of this is that Russia claims to be allowed to deal with Turkey entirely irrespective of European interests, and that she has squared matters with the other Powers for the division of the spoils of victory. If the Czar were a wise man (which he is not) he would not thus threaten England in the manner he does. It seems to me that a Brit balliance with Turkey means simple and utter ruin to Russia. If without generals and without money the Turk can baffle him in the manner he has done, what chance would Russia stand if the Sultan were supported by British gold and assisted by British officers. The British and Turkish fleets combined would most assuredly occupy the Danube and entirely cut off the Russian communications. I say nothing of a British army nor of Mahometan levies from India, which at all events would make Constantinople, Adrianople, Batoum, and Trebizonde perfectly safe; besides it must be remembered we should not accept defeat without some half dozen campaigns and it is a question whether Russian resources can stand the strain of a second campaign. It is true that hitherto Russia has managed to pay her way without a foreign loan except for the amount of interest on her funded debt which she has had to borrow, but she has had to resort to the old device of issuing paper money until she has depreciated her currency more than fifty per cent, and driven specie out of the circulation.

But apart from these financial considerations, the social position of Russia as described by *The Times* correspondent is most unsatisfactory. He avers that the families of the conscripts are simply left to starve, and that no provision is made for them either by Government or by private benevolence. This is not his opinion, but his conclusions from absolute statistics taken from a district which stands favoured above the usual average. Before closing this branch of the subject I should mention that the Emperor of Germany in the display of his partisanship towards Russia has bestowed a high decoration on Prince Charles of Roumania for the exploits of that Prince against his suzerain, who had given him no cause of offence whatever.

THE WAR.

As for the progress of the war, everything appears to me to denote that the Russians are acting under the influence of desperation. The winter has set in with extreme severity, and the bridges across the Danube are in great peril. We learn that the commissariat department have no sledges and that it is impossible to transport supplies by other means, that the greatest privations are being suffered, and that cavalry has actually been sent back into Roumania because of the impossibility of providing fodder—that the villages have all been burned and ransacked, and that fuel does not exist. Yet in the face of these undoubted facts we hear of reinforcements being sent to Bucharest, and hurried across the Danube.

The Russian plan of the fall of Plevna was to mask the quadrilateral, make a dash at Sofia, and bear down on Adrianople. The weather has put a stop to this plan for a time, and meanwhile the whole Russian army of Bulgaria lies exposed to the rigour of a fearful winter, but the plan will certainly be carried out as soon as circumstances shall permit, and it is clear the Czar is determined that lack of numbers shall not be the cause of failure. The Turks are preparing for the emergency with the utmost vigour and are concentrating a tremendous force at Adrianople. In the west of Bulgaria things are going against the Turk. The dastard Servian has at last taken the field and has driven the Ottoman into his entrenchments at Nisch and Widdin—two strong places and well supplied, where Plevna will be acted over again. The Turks seem determined to make a stand at Sophia, but we hear that provisions are very scarce there, and I fancy that Gourko would easily take it if the weather would let him.

As for the progress of affairs in Armenia, the same desperate course is being pursued. The cold is represented as being intense, and the depth of snow very great, yet large reinforcements have been sent to Erzeroum, and an assault is said to be imminent. The Russians are said to be suffering severely from want of shelter and supplies. Mukhtar is making most energetic measures for defence, and if he succeeds a terrible calamity must inevitably befall the Russians.

We hear at the same time that the Russians have renewed their attack upon Batoum, and that orders have been sent to take it at any sacrifice. The Turks seem confident of being able to hold it.

THE TELEPHONE IN SHANGHAI.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co. having resolved on the substitution of the telephone for the Siemens' magnetic dial instruments, used by them for communication between their head-office and their wharves at Kin-le-yuen and Kiu-wing-sing, and the head-office in Hankow-road, the necessary alterations to the apparatus have been made.

The apparatus for each office consists of a Siemens' 6-magnet inductor and polarised alarum for calling the attention of the station to be spoken with, and a double telephone made especially for the requirements of the Company's lines. Two telephones are used; the current traversing one in an opposite direction to that circulating in the other. This disposition is to meet certain exigencies which might present themselves from an electrical point of view; but beyond this it is found that the use of two telephones adds materially to the strength of the sound produced, as, in listening, a telephone is applied to each ear, thus not only producing speech in each ear, but effectually excluding all extraneous sounds, which are found to greatly mar the effect when only one telephone is used. In fact, nothing more than ordinary stillness or attention is required when using the double telephones. This is in itself a great advantage, and one which will tend to increase materially the use of this wonderful instrument.

At the "resistance" through which the telephone will work is practically unlimited, great care is required in the insulation of all its parts, vulcanite and solid paraffin being freely made use of.

We may thus consider the telephone as fairly launched in China, and we congratulate the managers of the C. M. S. N. Co. on the readiness with which they have shown their appreciation of this marvel of the nineteenth century, especially on the fact of their being positively the owners of the first practically worked telephone lines in the Far East.—*N. C. D. News.*

THE ANTI-CHINESE FEELING IN CALIFORNIA.

The following is the text of the letter addressed by the six companies of Chinese in San Francisco to the Secretary of State:—

Hon. William M. Evarts, Secretary of State, Washington, D.C.

Sir,—The letter of Senator Sargent, bearing date of yesterday (November 29th), demands a reply from us, and also to briefly call your attention to facts undeniable. Why, after long years of persecution and suffering we finally appealed to the Government of the United States for that protection accorded us under existing treaties, and nothing more. We first desire to call your attention to the fact that the Government of the United States has, since the adoption of the treaty with the Imperial Government of China, demanded and received nearly $800,000 indemnity for outrages committed on American citizens (and their property) residing in China. In no instance of outrage has that Government failed to pay. For a long series of years our people have quietly submitted to robberies, murders, arsons, and assaults, and in not one case in fifty have the perpetrators been brought to punishment. With no one, until quite recently, to plead for us, we have suffered three months in silence. Hundreds of our countrymen have been murdered, and can Senator Sargent deny that 95 per cent. of the perpetrators escaped punishment? The recent massacre of four of our countrymen at Chico met with prompt action because good citizens of this country came forward with money and influence and demanded that justice should be done in vindication of their good name. And this is an exception to our long list of oppression, not the least of which are the unjust and discriminating laws passed against us and denying us that protection we are taxed for. Senator Sargent says the law officers of the counties of this State have sought diligently to punish outrages against our people, and have succeeded to a great extent. We reply by asking what has been done to punish this class in the vicinity of his own home—outrages so recent that they must be fresh in his memory. Ourpeople were driven from Antioch and their property destroyed in open day. Who was ever punished or even arrested? Has the Senator forgotten that a few weeks since our people were driven from Peuhyn, Rocklin, Pim Grove, and Lincoln Ravine, their houses burnt and property destroyed, hundreds driven from their mining claims purchased quite recently from Caucasians, and not an arrest made? And again, the July riots in this fair city, when upwards of thirty Chinese laundries and dwellings were raided, some burned, one of our countrymen killed and his body thrown into the flames, and not an arrest made by the authorities, State or municipal? We appealed to the Governor of this commonwealth and to the Mayor of this city to stop these outrages, and we have repeatedly asked their protection. We do not question that the Courts are honest, but we know that the officers who surround the judiciary are pledged to persecute us before they can fill their various posts. Regarding the fears which the Senator expresses to you, that the coast will either be Mongolian or American, we answer that for twenty-five years the immigration over emigration has not averaged four thousand annually. It is a sad commentary to us when a United States Senator volunteers the assurance that the municipality of San Francisco is liable to make ruinous damage to our property when he is so fully aware of our surroundings. In conclusion, we desire to reiterate what we said to the Chairman of the late Chinese Congressional Commission, the late Senator Morton, in a communication addressed to him, "that if the restricting the emigration of our people to this free country would have a tendency to allay the fears of the timid and protect our people in their just rights we would give our aid and countenance to any measure to that end." We still adhere to that determination. The foregoing are a few of our grievances, wherefore we have finally appealed to this great and free Government for aid, and only ask of it what was required of the Imperial Government of China to assent to on account of Americans.—By

CHINESE SIX COMPANIES.

Chinese Merchants' Exchange, Nov. 30th, 1877.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing on December 14th, says:—The Attorney-General, by direction of the President, has given considerable attention to the question of protecting the Chinese in California. The discussion of this matter occupied considerable time in the Cabinet to-day, but no action was taken upon it. The difficulty which the Attorney-General finds is that there is no authority for the United States to interfere unless the State should ask for aid. Under the present circumstances this is not to be expected, as political influences in both parties in California are arrayed against the Chinese. The six companies, and those to whom they have appealed here, urge upon the Administration the issuance of an order to the District Attorney at San Francisco directing him to enforce United States laws. This, they assert, should be done as a matter of good faith toward China, and by way of observing the terms of our treaty with that Power. They urge, also, that in this case it is not only competent for the Government, but obligatory upon it, to see that its faith is kept with this foreign Power. To this view of the question the Attorney-General is not quite ready to assent. He holds that, although the treaty guarantees protection to the Chinese who are here, Congress has thus far failed to authorise the general Government to interfere in States in order to carry the treaty into effect. The Government authorities have received information from some of the most prominent capitalists of California that the leading citizens—those concerned in the great commercial interests and all connected with the leading enterprises of the State—are united against the present persecution of the Chinese. They also report that the danger of terrible scenes of riot, bloodshed, and disastrous conflagration in San Francisco is greater than is generally supposed outside of California, and that the necessity for precautionary measures is, therefore, very great. They also represent that such a movement against the Chinese as is contemplated would evidently lead to retaliation in China, and probably result in the loss of many American lives, and surely cause a disastrous check to our commerce with that country. Should the latter occur, it would prove a severe blow to the material interests of California, and one which would not be of a temporary character. The Attorney-General is of opinion that this matter should be referred to Congress, and a special message from the President on the subject has been talked of. One of the principal difficulties in the way of dealing with the subject in this manner, aside from the necessary delay, is found in the fact that Senator Sargent is vice-president of an association which has adopted a resolution demanding the expulsion of the Chinese from the United States. The President and all members of his Cabinet are anxious to use every means which they can constitutionally command to prevent the threatened outbreak. The class of people engaged in the attempt to create disorder is chiefly confined to the foreign-labouring element shoulder by roughs and the lower classes of San Francisco population. The fact that the Chinese have completely armed themselves has held the roughs in check, but matters are believed here to be in a much worse condition than has been reported; and news at any time of horrible scenes in San Francisco would not create surprise in Washington.

CHINESE REBELS IN SIAM.

We learn that the object of the late visit of the Governor of Renoung to Rangoon was to obtain the extradition of the leader in the emeute which took place at Renoung some time back, and who fled to British territory after its suppression.

The immediate cause of the rising of the Chinese tin miners was the murder of one of their headmen by a Siamese policeman, or soldier, who was on duty at the Governor's residence. It appears that a certain number of Chinese miners who had been working for nearly two years were still classed as untrained workmen, and received lower wages than they considered they were entitled to. They deputed their headman to wait on the Governor to represent their grievances, but the Siamese sentry at the Governor's residence refused to admit him, and on an altercation taking place cut him down. The whole of the miners then rose in a mob, and murdered, after the usual eastern fashion, all the unarmed Siamese men, women, and children in the bunsar. They never made any pretence of attacking the Governor's residence which is stockaded and well defended. There are two Gatling guns at the principal gates. The miners then made off, the greater part into British territory. Some few have been identified and delivered up under the Extradition Act. The leader has been apprehended on information obtained by Mr. R. McLeod, late Extra Assistant Commissioner, Maleswoon.—*Rangoon Times.*

THREE FAMOUS GRENADIER REGIMENTS.

We had occasion a short time ago to notice in these columns the appointment of Baron Ramsay, the descendant of an illustrious Scotch family settled in Russia, to the command of the Finnish Regiment of Grenadiers. It is interesting to learn from the report just issued by General Gourko that this regiment signally distinguished itself at the battle of Gorni Dubnik, and that Baron Ramsay, who was slightly wounded during the engagement, displayed such bravery in the main attack on the Turkish positions that the Czar a few days afterwards made him a general of the Ismeloff Guards. It must have been with great regret that the baron took leave of the grenadier regiment with which for three generations his family had been connected, sharing with it the triumphs and the reverses of the Polish struggle, the Hungarian war, and the Crimean campaign. Since then two other grenadier regiments have come prominently to the front—the "Archangel" and the "Siberian"—whose stubborn defence of the trenches of Plevna against the last desperate sortie of the gallant Ghazi Osman led to their being almost entirely cut to pieces. In Russian regiments, no less than in those of this country, the traditions of the past exert a powerful influence over its members, and it is with especial pride that the "Archangel" traces back its origin to a small body of infantry commanded by Colonel Bruce. This renowned officer was one of the earliest of the "thirty illustrious Scotchmen" who laid the foundations of the Russian army, and tradition states that it was in his regiment—the regiment from which the "Archangel" was formed in 1700—that Peter the Great worked his way up from the position of drummer boy to that of lieutenant. The "Archangel" has not seen so much service as the "Siberian" grenadiers, having only served in Persia, while the latter has taken part in almost every war in which Russia has been engaged since the beginning of the last century. Like the "Archangel," the "Siberian" regiment was formed from the *debris* of Peter the Great's first army, and in its early career gained many laurels under the illustrious General Wade. It is a circumstance which every Scotchman must regard with pride that all Russian regiments—even the Guards—which have any pretensions to historical renown invariably try to trace back their origin to the little band of Moscow soldiers to whom General Gordon, Colonel Bruce, and General Wade taught the first lessons in disciplined warfare Russia ever learned from Europe.—*Globe.*

A distinguished politician from the rural districts resolved to give a splendid dinner to some of his party friends. In order to make sure that everything should be of the best quality he went to market himself, and bought first a turtle. After taking great pains to select one of the finest specimens in the lot, and ordering it to be sent home, he said to the tradesman, by way of making it quite right—"This is a right-down genuine turtle ain't it?" "Oh, certainly," was the reply, "one of the very best!" "Because," added the politician, "although I am't been in the city long, I ain't to be humbugged; it won't do for you to try to put off any of your confounded mock-turtles on to me!"

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

THURSDAY, 7th February.

Business done in Patna to-day at $585 to $590, and in Benares at $575 to $560; the higher rates being for select chests. Holders of New Malwa are asking $705.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per *Shiels*, for Continent and London.—For Continent 1,028 bales Silk, 161 bales Waste Silk, 2 cases Silks, 2,873 packages Sundries; for London 448 bales Silk, 1,760 half-chests Tea, 294 packages Tea, 5 cases Treasure ($40,000), and 129 packages Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/11 to 3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight	3/11½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight	3/11½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight	223

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The BUNGALOW, No. 1, OLD BAILY STREET.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1878. [37

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, at WEST POINT, known as "Shirley House," now in the occupation of HERBERT COPE, Esq.
Also,
The THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.
SPACIOUS GRANITE AND COAL GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road. Stabling.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON,
Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [36

TO LET.

THE GROUND FLOOR of No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, with Godown underneath. Compradore and Servants' Offices. Also additional Godown accommodation if required. Immediate Possession.
Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1877. [1496

TO LET.

GROUND FLOOR of No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Apply to THOS. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1878. [176

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 3, WEST TERRACE. Possession on the 1st of March.
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [252

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
No. 2, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 2, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1878. [11

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
SAMUEL BORROWS, Secretary.
A. A. HAYES, Jr., General Manager for China and Japan.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—120, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ASSETS ..... $31,700,000.
SURPLUS ..... $5,500,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS in HONGKONG, China, for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at GREATLY REDUCED RATES and upon Terms very favourable to the Assured.
For full Information and Particulars, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1878. [202

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.
INDIAN OFFICE—8, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PARTICULARS OF ASSETS
HELD FOR POSITIVE ASSURERS BY TRUSTEES, IN THEIR OWN NAMES, IN SPECIAL TRUST.
FOR THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
To the 3rd Quarter ended 30th September, 1877.

CENTRAL LIFE FUND, Sir R. Couch, Messrs. Hughes and Macandrew (Trustees). Reduced 3 per cent. Annuities, £57,032 18s. 11d.
BENGAL LIFE FUND, Official Trustee, Bengal, Government Paper, £27,270 0s. 0d.; Cash, held by Trustees, in course of Investment, £130 16s. 4d.
MADRAS LIFE FUND, Official Trustee, Madras, Government Paper, £16,800 0s. 0d.; Cash, held by Trustees, in course of Investment, £105 10s. 1d.
BOMBAY LIFE FUND, Official Trustee, Bombay, Government Paper, £7,100 0s. 0d.; Cash, held by Trustees, in course of Investment, £151 15s. 3d.
Total Life Fund Securities purchased with Policyholders' Premiums, £118,651 0s. 7d.
GUARANTEE FUND, Right Honourable Sir R. Couch, Messrs. Macandrew and Hughes (Trustees), Consols, Guarantee Fund Securities purchased with portion of Shareholders' Capital, £51,080 2s. 11d.
TOTAL AMOUNT HELD ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, TO PROTECT ASSURANCES, £169,731 3s. 6d.
* OR Rs. 16,97,311 12

The Trustees' Receipts for the Government Securities and Cash STANDING IN THEIR NAMES, are filed in the respective offices, for inspection of the respective Assured.
N.B.—Audit Sheets, with copies of the Trustees' receipts for Assets held, are published at close of each year.
* This amount is held by the Trustees above specified, as their separate receipts, OF VIEW, testify. It is solely available for claims by Death, Surrenders and Profits. The Indian Life Funds have, in common with the Home Fund, a lien on the Guarantee Fund.
Published for general information, by order of the Board.
A. B. ANTHAM,
AGENT IN HONGKONG, Manager.
W. H. NOTLEY, Esq. [197

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at THIS PORT for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [tf34

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [92

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.
HOLLIDAY, WISE, & Co.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1877. [20

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [23

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [80

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of Premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of $10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, 27th September 1875. [28

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [33

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong, for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %).
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1874. [29

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)	Tls. 420,000
PERMANENT RESERVE	Tls. 230,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	Tls. 75,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date	Tls. 725,000

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. BOYD, Esq. C. KREBS, Esq.
M. P. EVANS, Esq. C. LUCAS, Esq.
SECRETARIES.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Shanghai.
LONDON BANKERS.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.
AGENCIES IN
HONGKONG, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, and the Principal Ports in the East.
POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, at CURRENT RATES.
Subject to a charge of 12 % for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be annually distributed among all Contributors of Business in proportion to the premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [45

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 400,000. EQUAL TO $555,555.55.
DIRECTORS.
LEE SHUE, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIK FUN, of the Chun Cheong Wing Hong.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
FONG SOEY FUNG, of the Tung Seng Wo Hong.
WONG PAK CHEONG, of the San Tye Lee Hong.
PUN PONG, of the Wy Sing Firm.
MANAGER—HO AMEI.
MARINE RISKS on Goods, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to Australia, California, Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and to all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan.
Head Office, 48, Bonham Strand,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1877. [1331

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE RISKS.
Policies at Current Rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.
A BROKERAGE OF THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.
FIRE RISKS.
Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.
A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of Policy.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL	Stentor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON, HAMBURG, &c.	Galatea (str.)	Böhme		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Broomhall	H. Bate	Hongkong	Meyer & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Antipodes	Wyeth	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Niagara	Wishhusen	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Lady Bowen	Fox	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	City of Halifax	Evans	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YAMA	Belgic (str.)			O. & O. S. S. Co.	On or about 1st prox.
SAN FRANCISCO, via YAMA	Alaska (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	B. F. Watson	Hawkins	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, &c.	India (str.)		Singapore	Carlowitz & Co.	On 20th inst.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Bertha (str.)	E. G. Langley	Hongkong	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	On 23rd inst., at noon.
PORT DARWIN, &c.	Normanby (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
SINGAPORE	Jalo	C. F. Moberg	Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	On or about 9th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Mongolia (str.)	Coleman		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 14th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Argyll (str.)	D. Scott	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Yangtsze (str.)	Rapatel		Messageries Maritimes	On 21st inst., at noon.
MANILA	Butuan (str.)		Hongkong	J. Y. V. Shaw	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)	Hernandez	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, HIOGO, &c.	Caldera (str.)	Williams	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at daylight.
SHANGHAI	Ajax (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 9th inst.
SHANGHAI	Lombardy (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, & F'CHOW	Yesso (str.)	S. Ashton		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 12th inst., daylight.

FOR SALE.

SAYLE AND CO. are now showing their AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK of
NEW GOODS,
comprising CHEVIOTS, BLACK, BROWN, and DRAB
FELT HATS
in all the latest shapes;
TWEED HATS, PARIS SILK HATS, and DRAB SHELLS.
TWEED SHOOTING and SMOKING CAPS.
A Very Choice Assortment of FANCY and BLACK WINDSOR SCARVES, also the "Duke's," "Royal," "Four-in-Hand," "West End," "Bond Street," and "Club House" CRAVATS.
SILK and CASHMERE MUFFLERS.
A New Stock of SOUTHGATE'S PATENT OVERLAND TRUNKS.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS. SOLE LEATHER and BASIL PORTMANTEAUS.
COAT CASES, GLADSTONE and COURIER BAGS.
The "Dreadnought" PORTMANTEAU, Solid Leather.
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
WHITE LONG CLOTH, OXFORD TWILL, and COLOURED REGATTA SHIRTS.
LAMBSWOOL, SAXONY, CASHMERE, and MERINO UNDER-SHIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE in SILK, LAMBSWOOL, CASHMERE, MERINO, LISLE THREAD, COTTON, and BALBRIGGAN.
LINEN COLLARS
in the following shapes: "Arctic," "Serapis," "Clyde," "Tandem," "Lothair," "Connaught," "London Society," "Shakespeare," &c.
CARDIGAN JACKETS and BRACES.
SILK UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.
TURKISH TOWELS and BATH BLANKETS.
LINEN DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, in all sizes.
LINEN and COTTON SHEETING and PILLOW LINEN.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
Having completed our arrangements in this Department for the coming Season, we invite an Early Inspection of our LARGE and CHOICE STOCK of SCOTCH and ENGLISH GOODS in all the newest and most fashionable makes, consisting of—
NEW WOOL and WORSTED COATINGS,
FINE SAXONY COATINGS,
PURE WOOL SCOTCH SUITINGS,
NEW FANCY TROWSERINGS,
VESTINGS, FREIZES,
for ULSTER OVERCOATS, &c., &c.
Great care has been bestowed in the selection of these Goods both as regards style and substance, and having had our orders executed at a time when the Choicest Goods were in the Market, we confidently solicit your Orders.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
This Department having undergone extensive alterations is now upon the Ground Floor of the Exchange, which will conduce much to the convenience of our Customers. It is placed under New and Effective Management, and all orders entrusted to us will receive prompt attention and be executed in a first-class style.
SAYLE AND CO.
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE, 1874.
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DETIJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1877. [6m1034

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS, CENTRAL and PIN-FIRE, with Cartridges, Cartridge Cases, Wadding, Shot, &c. Also RIFLES and REVOLVERS.
Apply to J. F. SCHEFFER,
5½, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1877. [40

NOW ON SALE,
IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY,
WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.
An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.
For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given in *extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.
For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.
To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.
It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.
LONDON:
TRUBNER & Co., 60, PATERNOSTER ROW.
HONGKONG:
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, WYNDHAM ST.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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"VIN DES PRINCES"
$18 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
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$7 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ..... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ..... per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.
REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—
ABERNYTE, British bark, Congdon.—Order.
ALDEN BESSE, American bark, Noyes.—Rosario & Co.
ALICE M. MINOTT, American ship, Whitmore. Battles & Co.
ALEXANDER NEWTON, British bark, Newton.—Huck-sing.
ALPHINGTON, British bark, Cunningham.—Wieler & Co.
AMOY, British str., Drewes.—Siemssen & Co.
ANNA, German bark, Jessen.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.
ANTELOPE, British bark, Wyeth.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ATALANTA, German steamer, Petersen.—Siemssen & Co.
B. F. WATSON, American bark, Hawkins.—Captain.
BERTHA, British steamer, Langley.—Butterfield and Swire.
BONITA, German schooner, Stehr.—Eduard Schellhaas & Co.
BRISBANE, British bark, Hudleston.—Russell & Co.
BROOMHALL, British ship, Bate.—Russell & Co.
CALDERA, British steamer, Williams.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CARL RITTER, German bark, Lausen.—Siemssen & Co.
CASSANDRA, German steamer, Langer.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
CHARGER, American ship, Hallett.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CHARLTON, British steamer, Johnson.—Hop Kee.
CHARON WATTANA, Siamese ship, Ulrich.—Chinese.
CHRISTINE, German bark, Wildfang.—Captain.
CITY OF HALIFAX, British ship, Evans.—Meyer & Co.
COMET, American ship, Norris.—Kwong-tye-cheong.
CONQUEST, British steamer, Scott.—Kwong-lee-yuen.
CUBA, British bark, Stabell.—Meyer & Co.
E. P. BOUVERIE, British bark, Evans.—Order.
FALCON, British bark, Barry.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FALCHA ALLOUGH, German bark, Rutz.—Carlowitz & Co.
FREDERICK, German 3-m. schooner, Hoyer.—Wieler & Co.
FREEMAN CLARK, American ship, Dwight.—Battles & Co.
GATHERER, American ship, Thomsen.—O. and O. Co.
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British bark, McEachern.—H. Kizer & Co.
GOLDEN HORN, British steamer, Alton.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
GOLDEN SPUR, British ship, Farrell.—Captain.
GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, Thompson.—Russell & Co.
HANS, German bark, Moritz.—Wieler & Co.
HERMANN, German bark, Schmidt.—Wieler & Co.
HERMANN, German bark, Davidson.—Captain.
HIERONYMUS, British brig, Koah.—Remedios & Co.
HOLYROOD, British steamer, Peters.—Siemssen & Co.
INDIA, German bark, Dirksen.—Melchers & Co.
JALO, Russian ship, Moberg.—Order.
JAPAN, German 3-m. schooner, Oltmann.—W. Kizer & Co.
JESSIE JAMIESON, British bark, West.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
JOHN POTTS, British bark, McPherson.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
KALAJA, Russian bark, Boos.—Chinese.
LADY BOWEN, British bark, Fox.—Captain.
LORD OF THE ISLES, British bark, Watt.—Meyer & Co.
MADAGASCAR, German steamer, Timm.—Siemssen & Co.
MARCIA, British steamer, Broker.—Siemssen & Co.
MAY, British 3-m. schooner, Plumley.—Olyphant & Co.
MIGNON, American bark, Soule.—Captain.
MINERVA, British steamer, Peacock.—Order.
MOSQUITO, British brig, Miles.—Gilman & Co.
NIAGARA, German bark, Wischhusen.—Melchers & Co.
NIMROD, British bark, Clark.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
NORTHERN STAR, British bark, Wortley.—Wieler & Co.
PAPA, German bark, Blose.—Siemssen & Co.
PAULINE, British bark, Tyror.—Butterfield & Swire.
QUICKSTEP, American bark, Barnaby.—Master.
RADNORSHIRE, British steamer, Thompson.—H. Kizer & Co.
RAPID, Siamese bark, Hunts.—Tack Mee Hop Kee.
RUBICON, British 3-m. schooner, Timmsen.—Meyer & Co.
SAMAR, American ship, Miller.—Captain.
SIN NANZING, British steamer, Drago.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SUMATRA, American ship, Clough.—Order.
THORKILDI, German brig, Beade.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
TITAN, American ship, Berry.—Russell & Co.
UZZIAH, British 3-m. schooner, Herndell.—Wieler & Co.
VELOCITY, British bark, Martin.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
WARRIOR, British bark, Baumann.—Wieler & Co.
W. C. DE VAISE, British steamer, Holland.—Chinese.
WELDWOOD, American ship, Harriman.—Messageries Maritimes.
YANGTSZE, British steamer, Schultze.—Siemssen & Co.
YOUNG STAR, Siamese ship, Benjamin.—Kisstra loong.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"AVA,"
Commandant Hernandez, will be despatched for SHANGHAI
TO-DAY, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI, HIOGO, AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
"CALDERA,"
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 9th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1878. [267

FOR SINGAPORE (DIRECT).

THE S/S L. I I Russian Ship
"JALO,"
C. F. Moberg, Commander, will sail about TO-MORROW, 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [273

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"AJAX"
will be despatched on or about the 9th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 7th February, 1878. [282

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamship
"BUTUAN"
will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. Y. V. SHAW,
Agent.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1878. [288

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
will be despatched on or about the 15th February.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1878. [112

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Steamer
"NORMANBY"
will be despatched as above on or about the 20th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th February, 1878. [274

MONTHLY SERVICE.

TO PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.
Taking Cargo and Passengers for all AUSTRALIAN and NEW ZEALAND PORTS, TASMANIA, FIJI, and NEW CALEDONIA.
THE Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Chartered Steamship
"BERTHA,"
E. G. Langley, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1878. [258

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "LOMBARDY" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1878.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"LOMBARDY"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1878.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE German Steamship
"GALATEA,"
Böhme, Master, will be despatched as above towards the end of February, 1878.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1878. [236

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, VIA INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE A1 Rubattino Steamer
"INDIA,"
Captain Dodero, 1,700 tons capacity, will be despatched from Singapore for Penang (optional), Galle, Colombo, Aden (optional), Suez, Port Said, Naples, Leghorn (optional), Genoa, and Marseilles, taking through Cargo for Ancona, Venice, and Trieste, and Ports of the Mediterranean, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, and has room for Cargo and Splendid Accommodation for Passengers, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess.
This Line offers cheapest opportunity to travellers for visiting the chief ports of Italy by interrupting the voyage at Naples, whence the same may be continued to Genoa and Marseilles without payment of additional Passage Money, by the Company's Steamers running twice a week between the different ports of Italy.
The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China, are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.
For Freight or Passage, and all further Particulars, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Agents in China for
Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., Genoa.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1878. [165

FOR LONDON.

THE 100 A1 British Ship
"BROOMHALL,"
H. Bate, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1878. [199

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 British Ship
"CITY OF HALIFAX,"
Evans, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1878. [245

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Bark
"B. F. WATSON,"
Hawkins, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1878. [237

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 German Bark
"NIAGARA,"
Wishhusen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong 30th January, 1878. [238

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 British Bark
"LADY BOWEN,"
Fox, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1878. [239

FOR HAMBURG.

THE A1 British Barque
"ANTIPODES,"
Captain Wyeth, will load here as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th January, 1878. [226

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "MONGOLIA," Captain COLEMAN, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at Noon.
Ten and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *viâ* Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the direct route. Silk and Valuables will be transferred to the Calcutta steamer at Galle.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 21st February, 1878, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "YANGTSE," Commandant RAFATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 20th February, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 8th February, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on or about FRIDAY, the 1st March, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 28th February. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1878.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
TO
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U.S. Mail Steamer "ALASKA" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on the at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *vi

EXTRACTS.

THE WORN-OUT FOUNT OF TYPE.

I'm sitting at my desk, Tom,
Before me on the floor
There lies a worn-out fount of type,
Full twenty thousand score;
And many months have passed, Tom,
Since they were bright and new,
And many are the tales they've told
Tha false, the strange, the true.

What tales of horror they have told,
Of tempest and of wreck;
Of murder in the midnight hour,
Of war full many a "speck?"
Of ships that, lost away at sea,
Went down before the blast;
Of stifled cries of agony,
As life's last moments passed.

Of flood, and fire, and accident,
Those worn-out types have told;
And how the pestilence has swept
The youthful and the old.
Of marriages, of births and deaths!
Of things to please or vex us;
Of one man's jumping overboard,
Another gone to Texas.

They're told us how sweet summer days
Have faded from our view;
How autumn's chilling winds have swept
The leaf-crowned forest through;
How winter's snow has come and gone
Dark reign of storm and strife—
And how the smiling spring hath warmed
The pale flowers back to life.

I can't pretend to mention half
My inky friends have told,
Since shining bright and beautiful
They issued from the mould—
How unto some they joy have brought,
To others grief and tears;
Yet faithfully the record kept
Of fast-receding years.

—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A NEW DYE.

A new dye has been introduced into commerce called "Imperial Orange," which, says the *Examiner*, if not quite so formidable as Mr. Rossa's osmic acid, is nevertheless alarming enough on account of its inflammable properties. Combined with *nopalin*, a red dye, it is also sold under the name of *coccin* or cochineal substitute. It is also highly dangerous to the dyers, so that the German Government has issued orders to warn the public against buying or selling it. The revelations of *The Times*, regarding the adulteration of silk, sink into insignificance by the side of this new discovery which opens up a fearful vista of crimes and casualties. The revengeful lover, the jealous bride, need only make their enemies a present of an "Imperial Orange" dress for them to flare up into spontaneous combustion. Mothers-in-law especially should be on their guard.

A PICTURESQUE ALPINE PARTY.

On the glacier it was bitterly cold. Edward said his hands were freezing, and after the first ten minutes, when the glacier became less steep, he got off his mule and took to walking to warm himself. Thereupon it was suggested that poor Maria, who was much exhausted, might ride, though the saddle was not a lady's saddle. And she was only too glad. Indeed, she told me afterwards that but for this timely assistance she must have given in; and "giving in," in the middle of a dreary glacier meant, I suppose, ceasing to be a Frau Professorinn, or to be at all, altogether. She tried, first, riding like a lady, but the muleteers promptly remonstrated, and said she must "balanciren sich," "balance herself," or, in more popular language, sit astride; which she made no difficulty about. Edwards valiantly grasped his mule's tail with his left hand and followed in Maria's wake, feeling, as I had subsequent reason to believe, a good deal of delicate embarrassment at his close and admirable view of a very well filled and large but bespattered white stocking, which occupied so prominent a place in the foreground of his landscape as occasionally to eclipse a peak or a glacier. The Professor availed himself freely of my mule's tail; and Otto, who at first declined tail-help, was soon observed to be attached in like manner to the same useful membrane in the baggage mule. The muleteers, in their flowing blankets, their heads thrust through holes made on purpose in the middle of the blankets, guided the mules; the buskined puppy frisked over the ice; and his Tyrolese guide, with jaunty air, hummed and whistled as he closely watched his darling's movements. Soon the snow fell thick. Now and then the mists rose and disclosed the Wildspitz or the Kreuzspitz, or the Weisskugel, and great sheets of sweeping glacier on all sides of us. But generally we saw little except the white expanse before us, the falling snow, and ghosts of mighty mountains looming indistinctly through the mists.—*From "Holiday Rambles," by a Wife with her Husband.*

SWISS FURNITURE.

Everything in the private houses, as in the most gorgeous hotels, is exquisitely clean, exquisitely graceful and effective, and exquisitely simple. Nothing can be prettier and more graceful to the eye than the light wood floor covered with a pattern in dark wood, and with here and there a handsome rug upon its glossy surface; the marvellous combinations of muslin curtain, all of which have a broad border of the transfer work that we now call monstrously old-fashioned, but that is, nevertheless, very light and pretty; the scarlet window cushions that are laid flat on the sill and are so arranged that there are pieces at each end to turn up against the wall; the stag's head that is fixed above either the doorway or the windows; the wonderful specimens of wood carving that are dotted about the rooms; the chiffonière or sideboard in light wood that is a marvel of taste and skill and utility, with its roomy cupboards and its elaborately ornamented shelves above the cupboard; the walls with the deep dado and panels; the artistically coloured ceilings, decorated invariably in two shades of colour to match the paper on the wall, if there be any, or the hangings above the muslin window curtains. And, when it is remembered that, as a rule, Swiss windows open on to a balcony of some kind—sometimes, it is true, only a couple of feet wide, a mere ledge—sometimes wide enough to be burdened with arm-chairs and a table, and to form an open air sitting room for the family—the reader may have some idea of the charm of a house in Switzerland. The Swiss bedrooms are as bright and comfortable as the sitting rooms. The floors are invariably lined with an elaborate pattern in light and dark woods; thick rugs are placed before the narrow wooden box-bed or beds, large feather cushions nearly the size of the bed are placed on the counterpanes, the colour of the covering being chosen to match the furniture and curtain-tops; the humblest bedroom is provided with a small sofa, before which stands a table, the handsome cover of which is protected by a white linen cloth edged with lace or fringe; it all looks essentially homely and comfortable without being unduly expensive and luxurious. There are certain points in all this which English upholsterers can easily imitate. For instance, nothing could be prettier than the tinted and elaborated ceilings to be seen in Switzerland, and nothing could be uglier than the dead white of the ceilings in England, which give a ghastly bareness of effect to the rooms, and which blacken with a rapidity that is not conducive to the æsthetic effect of the apartments.—*Correspondent of the Warehousemen and Drapers' Journal.*

THE RUSSIANS OF TO-DAY.

THE CONQUESTS IN TURKESTAN.

The Russian conquests in Turkestan have not only been the means of keeping the Government supplied with the prestige requisite for despotic rulers: they have enabled it to find occupation for the discontented spirits who might have got into mischief at home. The garrisons and the civil administration in the subject provinces are mostly recruited with men who have found their country too hot to hold them. The young boyard who has ruined himself at cards; the tschinovnik-clerk who has made a mess of his accounts, but is too well connected to be sent to gaol; the man with a troublesome grievance; the officer of a crusty temper who cannot get on with his comrades; the fashionable swindler; the clever adventurer; and, in fact, the men whose room society generally prefers to their company, are despatched to try their hands at humanizing the Uzbeks, Tadjiks, and Khirgiz-Kassaks. If they can get rich by screwing illicit taxes out of these bewildered tribes, so much the better; if they be killed in border warfare, nobody misses them; but, anyhow, Government does its best to make their new start in life pleasant, by sending them to their posts in showy uniforms covered with stars. It might sound queer to an Englishman to hear that an officer who had misappropriated regimental funds had been honoured with a Companionship of the Bath and appointed Commissioner in India, but something of this sort is done when a Russian good-for-nought is sent off to Samarcand with the orders of St. Anne and St. Wladimir on his breast. Glitter is the great point, and must be obtained without question as to the fitness of a functionary to wear decorations; for the Uzbeks, who are sulky warriors, and the Khirgiz-Kassaks, who are superstitious hordes dwelling in tents and ever ready for some piece of devilry with their lances, and the Tadjiks, who, though a mild race, are cunning as foxes, must all be imposed upon by the pomp of their rulers. The Russians have forced upon these men a system of government which reads well on paper, but which to their primitive minds is full of preposterous anomalies which make them howl impotently pending the time when they can shake it off. What, for instance, can the wild Uzbek know of a Court of Appeal? In the old days he used to ride up to the office of the kazi, appointed for life by the Khan, and he got his justice cheap and ready. The kazi was not likely to cheat him, for he had no interest in doing so, besides his having Mussulman regard for the sanctity of the judicial function, and being honoured of the people in proportion as he was independent. But nowadays the kazis are old rogues elected by a number of other rogues called elders, who are all in Russian pay and have no object beyond currying favour with their conquerors. The Turcoman knows that these fellows wrong him; but if he have a suit with a Russian he almost prefers being condemned straight off, for otherwise the Court of Appeal, before which his adversary drags him, burdens him with costs which oblige him to sell off the jewelled bridle of his horse and the silver stirrups which are the pride of his cavalcading race. Then the passport system, which has been introduced with all its Russian vexatiousness and extortion of petty fees, sickens the soul of the Turcoman, who has been accustomed to range free as the wolf. He cannot understand why he should be forced to carry about with him a sheet of paper which is always being declared irregular, and compels him to put his hands into the ill-filled purse which hangs at his girdle. Add to this the mystification of being rated for the repair of strategic roads which are of no use to him, and the disgust at having to pay a tax on every commercial transaction, even the selling of a colt or dog to a friend, and it will be seen that there is some policy in keeping the Turcoman overawed by the splendour of the garments of the men who grind him down. To the simple populations of Khokand, Bokhara, and Khiva gold-laced coats and stars are symbols of a power too mighty to be trifled with; and they are the more inclined to revere such things as they see Russian private soldiers look up to them with lavish worship.

The story of the Russian advances in Turkestan exhibits a grand mixture of daring and craft; but so stubborn a display of conquering qualities only proves the importance which was attached to securing the countries beyond which lies the great goal—India. It was thirteen years ago—in 1864—that operations regularly commenced, by the double raid of Colonel Verevkin upon Turkestan, and Colonel Tchernaieff's force amounted to 2,000 men and twelve field-pieces; while the capital of Khokand, which is sixteen miles in circuit, and has a population of 100,000 souls, was defended by 30,000 men, well armed and provided with artillery. But bribery had been at work in the city for years before the invading force came in sight; and, though the Russians had to make a gallant fight of it against the masses who had not been bribed, it was certainly gold and not steel which enabled them to take the town by surprise and win the victory. Tashkend once captured, the Russians found themselves in collision with the Emir of Bokhara, who claimed a part of the khanate. The bloody battle of Irdjar in 1866 obliged the Emir to waive his pretensions, and gave the two fairest provinces in Khokand to the invaders. But this was not all; for two years later, the Bokhariots having raised their standard for a holy war, General Kaufmann was sent with an expedition which captured Samarcand and the valley of Zarafshan, one of the most fertile in Central Asia. It was in this campaign that 772 Russians, who had been left in Samarcand to guard 450 wounded, defended themselves for three days with amazing valour against 20,000 natives headed by the Bey of Sherisal. Kaufmann arrived with reinforcements just in time to save them; but there was something very suspicious in the suddenness with which the Bokhariots decamped at sight of the Russian general, as well as in some later circumstances of the war which seemed to show that the Emir had been "got at." At any rate he was content to accept the Russian yoke in consideration of being allowed to retain a nominal kingship; and in 1872, during the Khivan campaign, he did his former foes the service of keeping their communications with Russia open. The Khivan campaign could never have succeeded but for this accommodating Emir, and it was something pitiful to see the unfortunate Bokhariots, who loathe the Russians, deluded by the fables of their corrupt chief into working as allies for the oppressors whom they had then a fine opportunity of crushing. Two Russian *corps d'armée*, lost in the desert, had been obliged to retrace their steps; the third, under General Kaufmann, was also on the point of perishing of privations, but the timely succour of the Bokhariots saved them, and settled the fate of the Khan of Khiva, who was forced to surrender a part of his dominions to his brother-potentate of Bokhara, and to accept Russian protectorate for the remainder. It will be remembered that Count Schouvaloff had given the British Government an assurance that Khiva should not be annexed, and it is in part fulfilment of this promise that the Khan of Khiva has not yet been allowed to commute his sovereignty for a pension, as he desires to do, finding his position among his disgusted subjects somewhat precarious. Perhaps, if the war in Turkey end well, arrangements may be made to humour his wishes. Meanwhile it must be noted that Russian encroachment did not end with the war in Khiva, for last year (March 1876) the Khokandians, having grown tired of the civilization presented to them under the guise of courts of appeal, passports, and taxes upon barter, deposed their spiritless Khan, and rose in a formidable insurrection, which, being crushed, left them poorer than before. Russia proceeded to annex the whole principality, thereby gaining a hundred square leagues of soil more fruitful than any in Russia; but as a drawback it is obliged to maintain a garrison of 50,000 men in this one province, so inimical to civilization.

A glance at the map will show what giant strides the aforesaid conquests have enabled the Holy Empire to make in the direction of India; but one conquest makes another imperative, and the Russians have seen for some time that they will be obliged to try conclusions with the Khan of Kashgar. This chief, Yakoub Beg by name and a Khokandian by birth, has been up to the present an ally of England, and he is an able man, who has succeeded in keeping up an army of 40,000 men, wonderfully well disciplined, and in establishing gun foundries and manufactories of small arms. If left to himself he would make of Kashgar a powerful State; but the Russians have incited the Chinese against him, and he and the Celestials are probably busy fighting at this hour. Should Yakoub Beg be victorious, he has energy enough in him to rouse all the Mussulman population in Tashkend, Khokand, and Samarcand to rebellion; should he be beaten, or should Russia by other influences bring him over to her side, the southernmost province of Turkestan will lie at the mercy of England's worst enemy, and there will remain but a small stretch of undefended territory to cross before reaching the Indian frontier. We have given here but a bird's-eye view of the Russian conquests in Central Asia. Some of the political and social features of these conquests require fuller notice.

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

"FOND FOOLS SEEVE MAD JEALOUSY."

Madame de-V. was very jealous, and determined to watch her husband. One day he told her that he was going to Versailles, and when he went out she put on her bonnet and followed him. She kept him in sight until he turned into a passage which shortened the way to the railway station, where she missed him. She stood looking about for a few minutes in the passage, and suddenly saw a man coming out of a glove-shop with a rather over-dressed lady. From the distance she made sure it was her husband, and without a word of warning she, gave him three or four sound boxes on the ear. When the gentleman turned round to confront his assailant she perceived that she had made a mistake, and at the same time she caught sight of her husband, who had replenished his cigar-case at a tobacconist's, and was crossing the street. What could she do? She fainted in the arms of the stranger whose ears she had boxed, while the other lady ran off as fast as she could to avoid scandal. The stranger, who was a comedian, was astonished to find an unknown lady in his arms; and while his ears were still tingling with the blows he was again startled. A gentleman collared him, and, shaking him roughly, asked him what he meant by embracing a lady in the street. "Why, she boxed my ears and fainted!" screamed the actor. "She is my wife," shouted the irate husband, "and would never have struck you without cause!" The infuriated gentlemen shook their fists at each other until the lady, who had been carried into a shop, recovered sufficiently to explain how it all had happened.

BROUGHAM AT DINNER.

You may not know that Courtenay is the great epicure of London. His taste in matters of the table is reputed to be unerring, and his judgment of wines incontrovertible. With him a dinner is the putting in practice of a great science. I need not add, that the host and intimate friend of such a guest gave us a simple but choice dinner. My wonder at Brougham rises anew. To-night he has displayed the knowledge of the artist and the gastronomer. He criticised the ornaments of the drawing-room and the dining-room like a connoisseur, and discussed subtle points of cookery with the same earnestness with which he emancipated the West India slaves and abolished rotten boroughs. Calling for a second plate of soup, he said that there was "a thought too much of the flavour of wine;" but that it was very good. He told how he secured good steaks, by personally going into the kitchen and watching over his cook, to see that he did not spoil them by pepper and horse-radish—the last being enough to make a man go mad. I called his attention to the woodcock story, of which I have already written you, and he told me that the epigram which I have sent you under his Lordship's names was written by the Bishop of Durham, and that it was the best of all offered. The Marquis of Wellesley wrote a Latin one, of which he has promised to give me a copy; it is not, however, "lapidary," being too long. Brougham told me that his own Greek epigram was the worst of all. You will see an allusion to this story in a note in the last *Quarterly Review*, to which I first called Chantrey's attention. I have spoken of Courtenay as the great gastronomer; I shall not neglect to add that he is as good a scholar as epicure. When we were speaking of Greek epigrams, he and Brougham alternately quoted to me several, which were circulating in English society, written by Alderson and Williams; and, when I quoted an out-of-the-way line from Juvenale Courtenay at once gave the next one. Indeed, in the fine English society you will be struck by this thoroughness of classical education, which makes a Latin or Greek epigram a choice morsel even for a dainty epicure. Strange union that in Brougham! I have met few men who seemed such critics of food. Courtenay had been in Germany; and Brougham said to Miss C., "I understand you have been flirting with the King of Bavaria, and that he gave you great entertainment." "Nothing," said the father, "but a *déjeuner à la fourchette*, with some negus and punch. "*Punch!*" said Brougham, with an oath, "that's not so bad a thing." His Lordship was kind enough to take me home in his carriage; and as we drove along, some three miles, we talked gravely of Washington and Sparks and Dr. Bowditch. I hope to induce him to write an article on Sparks's "Washington" in the *Edinburgh*. He had seen Bowditch's "Laplace" only last week, and was filled with admiration of it. He asked me, in his turn, to present a copy of his forthcoming book to Dr. B.'s family and to let them know the impression their father's labours had made upon his mind. I was happy in being able to tell him something of Dr. B., of whose life and place of residence he was entirely ignorant. Lord Brougham is not agreeable at dinner. He is, however, more interesting than any person I have met. He has not the airy grace and flow of Jeffrey, the piercing humour of Sydney Smith, the dramatic power of Theodore Hook, or correct tone of Charles Austin; but he has a power, a fulness of information and physical spirits, which make him more commanding than all! His great character and predominating voice, with his high social and intellectual qualities, conspire to give him such an influence as to destroy the equilibrium, so to speak, of the table. He is often an usurper, and we are all resolved into listeners instead of partakers in the intellectual banquet; and I think that we are ill at ease. Brougham abused Miss Martineau most heartily. He thought that she excelled in stories and in nothing else; and that she was "a great ass" for pronouncing so dogmatically on questions of policy and government.—*Memoirs and Letters of Charles Sumner. By Edward L. Pierce.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 7TH FEB., 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$3.60 to 3.65
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 100 lbs.	$94.00 to 101.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 100 lbs.	$98.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 100 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$82.00 to 84.00
Chintz, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.60 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$2.55 to 2.70
Dyed Dandhak Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.65
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.60 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.25 to 2.35
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds. 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.80
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.35 to 1.90
Grey T. Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$2.50 to 2.55
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.55 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.70 to 0.77
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 12 yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.65
Velvet Black, 22 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.23 to 0.25
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.95 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 72 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.25 to 4.30
White Shirtings, RL, per piece	$6.10 to 5.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$3.70 to 3.90
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.65
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.50
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, SSS, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, SS, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, S, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BBB, per piece	$18.90 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, LLL, per piece	$18.90 to 19.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, H Scarlet, per piece	$8.70 to 8.80
Long Ells, H Assorted, per piece	$8.65 to 8.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.25 to 2.30
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.95 to 7.20
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.75 to 6.80
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.71 to 6.73
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.72 to 6.75
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$63.50 to 64.00
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$64.50 to 64.00
Steel, English, per lub	$3.60 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per lub	$4.20 to 4.45
Shentiug Metal, per picul	$25.00 to 20.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.45 to 7.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$10.50 to 10.80
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.45 to 5.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.83 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Betha de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$12.50 to 15.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$62.50 to 65.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$350 to 550
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 220
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.90 to 8.05

PRODUCE

Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.70 to 19.50
Camphor, Barossa, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refined, per picul	$3,600 to 3,200
Cardamoms, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamoms, Inferior, per picul	$16.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$36.00 to 37.00
Coals, Allent, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.50 to 10.00
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.60 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$20.00 to 20.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$22.50 to 23.50
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.80 to 15.20
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Teatsia, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$3.40 to 3.60
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.00 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.60 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chauchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.55 to 2.65
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.65 to 4.15
Dried Lily Flowers	$3.00 to 9.60
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 200
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.25 to 1.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$5.50 to 5.80
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.20
Fungus	$37.00 to 37.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul	$100 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 13.00 to 13.50
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.00 to 21.50
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.70 to 4.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.30
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 13.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.85 to 9.85
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.95 to 8.25
Peas, White, per picul	$2.60 to 2.68
Peas, Green, per picul	$2.40 to 2.58
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.26 to 2.28
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.46 to 2.48
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.14 to 2.48
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potato Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.60 to 1.65
Putchuck, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.62 to 2.64
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.54 to 2.56
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.52 to 2.54
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.48 to 2.44
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$2.31 to 2.38
Rice, Saigon, No. 2, per picul	$2.29 to 2.31
Rice, Saigon, No. 3, per picul	$2.12 to 2.14
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.40 to 6.55
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.00 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$4.45 to 4.65
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 5.95 to 6.35
Sharkfins, per picul	$35.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 39.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 9.00
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.:	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.25 to 4.35
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.50 to 14.25
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.25 to 7.35
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Bangar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 18.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.50 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.35 to 2.00
Tea Oil, per picul	Tls. 7.00 to 7.10
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$8.55 to 9.85
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.00 to 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.80 to 1.90
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.00 to 2.13
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 5.00 to 6.00
Window Glass, per box	$2.07 to 3.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Albay	Jan. 27	Ashton	Brit. str	366	D. Lapraik & Co	
Amoy	Jan. 2	Drewes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	
Argyll	Feb. 1	Scott	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
A. Apcar	Feb. 2	Macfavish	Brit. str	1392	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Atalanta	Jan. 28	Petersen	Ger. str	792	Siemssen & Co	
Ava	Feb. 6	Hernandez	Fren. str	2177	Messageries Maritimes	
Bertha	Jan. 21	Langley	Brit. str	1421	Meyer & Co	
Butuan	Jan. 29	Fremoya	Span. str	338	J. Y. V. Shaw	
Caldera	Feb. 2	Williams	Brit. str	1303	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Cameos	Oct. 2	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Cassandra	Feb. 5	Langer	Ger. str	937	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charlton	Feb. 5	Johnson	Brit. str	786	Hop-kee	
China	Jan. 28	Ackermann	Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	
Conquest	Jan. 26	Scott	Brit. str	317	Kwong-lee-yeun	
Cyphrenes	Feb. 2	Wood	Brit. str	1257	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Esmeralda	Jan. 30	E. Thebaud	Brit. str	395	J. Y. V. Shaw	
Fame	—	Stepani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dock Co	
Flintshire	Dec. 24	Thomas	Brit. str	1243	H. Kiner & Co	
Golden Horn	Jan. 26	Alton	Brit. str	1023	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Holyrood	Jan. 27	Peters	Brit. str	333	Siemssen & Co	
Iehang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Kiung-chow	—	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Kinshan	—	—	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Madagascar	Feb. 4	Tims	Ger. str	884	Siemssen & Co	
Marcia	Feb. 7	Broker	Brit. str	1060	Siemssen & Co	
Minerva	Feb. 4	Peacock	Brit. str	2025	Order	
Namoa	Feb. 1	Punchard	Brit. str	862	D. Lapraik & Co	
Panay	Oct. 31	Gayeneches	Span. str	500	Remedios & Co	
Powan	Dec. 1	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Rachmershire	Jan. 29	Thompson	Brit. str	1301	H. Kiner & Co	
Sea Gull	Sept. 10	Roberts	Amr. str	48	Insurance Co	
Sin Nanning	Dec. 15	Drago	Brit. str	714	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy	—		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Standard	Feb. 1	Wm. Lyon	Brit. str	1661	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sunda	Jan. 29	Reeves	Brit. str	1712	P. & O. S. N. Co	
White Cloud	—	A. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
W. C. de Vries	Feb. 1	Holland	Brit. str	478	Wing-tung-hing	
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Yettung	Jan. 20	Hawkins	Brit. str	289	Kwok Acheong	
SAILING VESSELS.						
Abernyte	Jan. 16	Congdon	Brit. bk	728	Captain	
Alden Besse	Dec. 27	Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	
A. M. Minnott	Jan. 23	Whitmore	Amr. sh	1190	Battles & Co	
A. Newton	Feb. 1	Newton	Brit. bk	308	Huck-sing	
Alphington	Sept. 6	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	
Amie Florence	Dec. 8	Johnson	Brit. bk	657	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Angele	Nov. 14	Barboyron	Fren. bk	391	Carlowitz & Co	
Antipodes	Dec. 22	Wyotu	Brit. bk	592	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Anna	Jan. 7	Jesson	Ger. bk	447	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Annie Torway	Jan. 8	B. Coles	Brit. bk	752	Borneo Co	
Annie W. Small	Dec. 4	C. E. Packer	Amr. sh	1053	Russell & Co	
Beethoven	Nov. 25	Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
Bonita	Jan. 28	Stehr	Ger. sch	350	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Brisbane	Dec. 17	Hadleston	Brit. bk	394	Russell & Co	
Broomhall	Oct. 26	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1379	Meyer & Co	
B. F. Watson	Nov. 25	Hawkins	Amr. bk	993	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Charger	Jan. 28	Hallett	Amr. sh	1448	Russell & Co	
Carl Ritter	Jan. 5	Lanson	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Charter Oak	Oct. 24	Staples	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
C.